CHILD LABOUR AND CHILD ABUSE AS PREDICTORS TO GIRL CHILD DROPOUT IN JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN ILORIN EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT, KWARA STATE

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Absztrakt

A GYERMEKMUNKA ÉS A GYERMEKBÁNTALMAZÁS
MINT A LEÁNYGYERMEKEK LEMORZSOLÓDÁSÁNAK ELŐREJELZŐJE
A KWARA ÁLLAMBELI KELET-ILORIN HELYI ÖNKORMÁNYZATÁNAK
KÖZÉPISKOLÁIBAN

E kutatás a lánygyermekek lemorzsolódásának előrejelzőjeként a gyermekmunkát és a gyermekbántalmazást vizsgálta Kelet-Ilorinban, Kwara Álamban, Nigériában. A vizsgálatot öt kutatási kérdés és négy nullhipotézis vezérelte, amelyeket 0,05 szignifikancia-szinten teszteltek. A vizsgált populáció Kelet-Ilorin 10 magán- és 15 állami középiskolájából állt. A tanulmány leíró jellegű felmérést alkalmazott, 375 diáklányt vettek mintába célzott és egyszerű véletlenszerű technikákkal. Az összegyűjtött adatok elemzése átlagos átlagpontszám és átlagértékelés történt SPSS statisztikai szoftver segítségével. A nullhipotézisek tesztelése chi-négyzet próbával történt 0,05 szignifikancia-szinten. Az eredmények felfedték, hogy a gyermekmunka és a gyermekbántalmazás befolyásolja a lánygyermekek lemorzsolódását a nigériai Kelet-Ilorinban, Kwara Államban. Ezenkívül a családtípus meghatározza a gyermekmunka és a gyermek-bántalmazás hatását a leánygyermekek lemorzsolódására. A tanulmány eredményei alapján javasolt, hogy a kormányzat a gyermekjogi szervezetekkel együttműködve viseljen háborút a gyermekmunka és az iskoláskorú leánygyermekek bántalmazása ellen. Továbbá a nem kormányzati (civil) szervezeteknek is fel kell venniük a kapcsolatot a különböző vallású vallási vezetőkkel és az oktatásban érdekelt felekkel, hogy felvilágosítsák a gyülekezetet a gyermekbántalmazás következményeiről.

Kulcsszavak: gyermekbántalmazás, bántalmazás, lány-gyermek, lemorzsolódás, középiskolák

Diszciplína: társadalomtudomány

Abstract

This research examined child labour and child abuse as predictors to girl child dropout in Ilorin East, Kwara State, Nigeria. The study was guided by five research questions and four null hypotheses that were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The study population consists of 10 private and 15 public junior secondary schools in Ilorin East. The study adopted a descriptive type of survey, 375 female students was sampled through purposive and simple random techniques. The data collected was analyzed using average mean score and mean rating using statistical package for Social Sciences, null hypotheses were tested using chi – square at 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that child labour and child abuse influences girl child dropout in Ilorin East Kwara State, Nigeria. Also, family type determines the influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout

in Ilorin East. Based on the findings of this study, it was recommended that government in conjunction with child right organizations should wage war against child labour and abuse among girl-child of school age. Also, Non-Governmental organizations should make a reach out to religious leaders of different faith and stakeholders in education to enlighten the congregation on the consequences of child abuse.

Keywords: Child Abuse, Abuse, Girl-Child, Dropout, Junior Secondary Schools

Disciplines: social science

Education is a lifelong process and it is an everyday knowledge and experience. It is a continuous process in life which ends at death. School education is a kind of education that takes place in the four corners of the wall that is via the school building, scheme of work, syllabus, curriculum, duration of study with an instructor as a teacher. School education has aims and objectives and an expected outcome of knowledge from those who enrolled in it. Child labour is a kind of exposition of an under-age child between the age of six and seventeen years of age to engage in hard labour or menial works in order to fend for himself or herself and at the same time aid to raise the family's income. Child abuse on the other hand, is when a caregiver, parents or guidance refuses to take responsibility of their under- age children and expose them under the scorching sun and rein to raise income for the family at the detriment of their school education. These under-age children in the process of raising money for the family through hawking maybe abused, molested, raped, kidnapped, underpaid, unkept, unfed, exposed to hazardous work conditions, or sustain

injury, and denied access to basic education, and right as a child to his or her growth and development.

Child labour and child abuse are global problems that are not confined to a single country or continent. The International Labour Organization (ILO, 2005) indicated that 168 million children worldwide, or 11% of the global child population, are into child labour. An estimated 85 million of these numbers are children and they are engaged in the worst forms of child labour (ILO, 2005). Asia and the Pacific region account for the largest absolute number of children labour. African region accounts for the highest rate of child labour with a ratio of 1:5 million children involved in child labour (ILO, 2005). In 2000-2012, there was a decrease in the absolute number of children labour by 78 million (ILO, 2012). Among these number, there was a 40% reduction in the number of girl-child labour as compared to 25% for boys (ILO, 2012).

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child illustrated the worst forms of child labour (C.182) and the minimum age requirement (C.138) to provide the requisite legal boundaries to decide on issues

pertaining to child labour. Subsequently, national and international actions against child labour have created a legal basis for the prosecution of child labour (ILO, 2012 p. 3; Okyere, 2013). The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, 1989) stipulated that "children should be protected from the following; economic exploitation, engagement in hazardous work likely to inhibit their education, work that impairs the mental, spiritual, physical, moral or social development of the child" (Article 32). The Minimum Age Convention of the International Labour Organization also stipulated the minimum age for admission into employment for children, which should ensure the utmost mental and physical development of young persons (Article 2).

Despite all these measures to curb child labour and child abuse across the globe, the problem still lingered, especially in the developing world. The increase in child labour and child abuse Nigeria may be as a result ofilliteracy, ignorance, polygamy, low family income, death of caregiver, exploitation, ill-health, maltreatment, large family, polygamy, unemployment,underemployment. unexposed, uneducated, lack of knowledge, demand for cheap labour, poverty and economic situation of the country. This is largely attributed to the economic situation of the country, which has made children as supporters to the family's income by working as workshop apprentices, domestic workers, and street hawkers in the urban center and they

become abused by men old enough to be their fathers and grandfathers. (Khan, 2001). Poverty can be relative and absolute. It is relative when the living standard of the society is questioned that is the poverty line and the entire income distribution.Absolute poverty is when nutritional level, clothing, income is lacking(Sudhir 2013) Nigeria is faced with both relative and absolute poverty. However, children have always worked in Nigeria, the philosophy of most cultures in Nigeria encourage children to work with their families, learning skills they would need as adults. But today children are forced to work for their own and their family's survival.

In Nigeria, child labour has been accepted by many people as part of normal life. The increase in child labour in the past decades has made it a full-blown industry, especially in the urban areas. (Ebgbo, 2003). The Government of Nigeria has not been salient on the damaging effect of this monster and thus has put in place variousconstitutions and legislations, policies and many programmes to protect the interest of the child (UNICEF, 2007, and Fatai, 2011, Khan, 2001). Children who are exposed to labour at early stage of their lives assist their family's income but at the same time deprive themselves of basic education, normal social interaction, physical danger, parents support and encouragement and un timely death, toxic pesticides and herbicides for long hours of job for those in agricultural sector, physical

exhaustion, physical abuses with heavy loads (Arat 2002) some of them sustain injuries of different types (ILO: 2011, Fyle, 2017). Children of this categories suffer from inadequate sleep, robbery attacks and some end up in juvenile homes. Aderinto (2000), Charles and Charles (2004) Girl-Child who are exposed to child labour at times are kidnapped, rapped, forced into prostitution. Child labour is primarily associated with high incidence of poverty (Aramide, 2012; Okafor 2013, Okafor 2014; Okpukpara & Odurukwe, 2006; Okafor, Balogun, Aziz, Iyekolo and Oniye 2017). Also, efforts have been made to figure out the consequences of child labour on an individual child. Child abuse deprives a nation or community the op-portunities of developing its citizens' full potential and benefiting from such talent for the needed manpower necessary for national development. Many children who have been abused in any form develop some sort of sociological and psycho-logical problems such as: anxiety, depres-sion, social misfit, eating disorders, co-dependency or even a lack of human connections and at times, they become child abusers themselves. In US in 2013, of the 294,000 reported child abuse cases only 81,124 received any sort of counselling or therapy (National Children's Alliance "National Statistics on Child Abuse"). Child labour and child abuse could also lead to child drop out from school. It is against this background that this study intends to study the child labour and child abuse as predictors to girl child drop out in junior secondary school in Ilorin East local government area of Kwara state, Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

Cultural and traditional practices have encouraged gender inequalities and unfair treatment of the girl-child. There is no developing country where women possess the same legal economic, social and educational right as men. Okafor (2013; Obinaju, 2014). Also Mohammed (2004) and Okafor (2013) further stated that a girl may be withdrawn from school in Nigeria if a good marriage prospect arises or if her family is experiencing economic crisis. Ahmad and Najeemah (2013) studied student perspective on female drop out in Zamfara Nigeria. The study sought to determine the reason for dropping out from school among female student in Nigeria from student perspective. The qualitative research design was adopted for this study, the main population of this study consisted of all female student drop out in junior secondary schools, Okafor (2013) carried out a research on social cultural factors and education of the Nupe girls in the North Central.Okafor, Balogun, Aziz, Iyekolo and Oniye (2017) also carried out a research work on parental opinions on the effect of street hawking on the development of youth in Ilorin metropolis through questionnaires. A stratified random sampling procedure was adopted in selecting the junior

secondary schools, on the base of their status. The estimated number of the main population stands. The study discovered that enrolment rate of female students is very low and still remain worrisome, whereby dropouts' rate is very high. The findings of this study revealed that poverty is indeed a barrier to children's particularly female students' educational participation. Nakpodia (2010) analyzed the dropout rate among secondary school student in Delta State, Nigeria. The objective of the research was to establish the magnitude of dropout occurrence, the research design used was based on survey and ex-post factor design. The sample size was 120 students drawn from secondary school randomly selected from 25 local government of Delta State Nigeria. The instrument used in gathering data comprised a structured questionnaire and checklist. Data were analyzed using frequency, statistical mean, and percentages. The study found out that the students dropping out of school was a common phenomenon in all states secondary school. And the rate of drop out was higher among female student than male students. Many researchers have work on child labour and child abuse as predictor to girl child dropout but to the best of the knowledge of this investigator, none of the studies has ever been carried out in Ilorin east local government of Kwara state. It is against this background that the study is carried out to investigate child labour and child abuse as predictors of girl child drop out

Junior Secondary School in Ilorin East local government area of Kwara State, Nigeria

Research Question and Hypotheses

The following research question was raised to guide the study: What is the influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area of Kwara State?

The following hypotheses were tested at significant level of 0.05:

H1: There is no significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State based on religion.

H2: There is no significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State based on family type.

H3: There is no significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State based on environment.

H4: There is no significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State based on parent education.

Research Design

The research design adopted was descriptive research type. Descriptive research involves gathering data that describe events and then organizes, tabulates, depicts, and describes the data collection.

Population, Sample and Sampling Techniques

The population for this study consisted of all junior secondary school female student in Ilorin East, Kwara state. The target population for this study was three hundred and seventy- five female students in Ilorin east local government. However, twenty-five (25) junior secondary schools were randomly selected using simple random sampling technique for the study. Out of seventy-nine (79) secondary school in the local government area, twenty-five (25) secondary schools were selected, a total of fifteen (15) female students were selected from each school making a total of (375) female students from junior classes.

Instrumentation

Research questionnaire was used to collect data for this study and was titled 'Child Labour and Abuse as Predictors to Girls Child Dropout Questionnaire (CLAPGCDQ).

The questionnaire consists of two sections, A and B. The section A of the questionnaire focused on the demographic data of the respondents while section B of the instrument has 20 items that is sub-divided into 5 categories of hawking, malnourishment, sexual abuse and lack of basic needs as predictor to girl drop out. The questionnaire was structured on four point Like scale as follow: Strongly Agreed (SA), Agreed (A), Disagreed (D) and Strongly Disagreed (SD)

Data Analysis Techniques

Demographic data of the respondents was presented using percentages and research questions 1 to 4 were analyzed using frequency and percentage as well. Hypotheses 1 to 4 were tested using chi-square inferential statistics at 0.05 level of significance. This was done with Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22.0.

Data Analysis and Results

This chapter entails the analysis of data collected for this study in which the demographic information of the respondents was analyzed using percentage and frequency and also used to answer the research questions.

Demographic Information of the Respondents

Table 1 shows distribution of the respondents by age range which shows that 104(27.7%) of the respondents were within the age range 9-11yrs, 153 (40.8%) of pupils were within the age cohort of 12-13yrs while 118(31.5%) fall in the age range of 14-15yrs. This shows that the majority of the respondents were 12-13 years old. In addition, family type reveals that 219 (58.4%) of the respondents' hails from nuclear family while those from extended family were 138 (36.8%) and 18 (4.8%) of them were from other family type apart from nuclear and extended.

Table 1: Demographic Information of the Respondents. Source: Field Survey, 2019

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent
Age	9-11 years	104	27.7
	12-13 years	153	40.8
	14-15 years	118	31.5
	Total	375	100.0
Family Type	Nuclear	219	58.4
	Extended	138	36.8
	Others	18	4.8
	Total	375	100.0
Environment	Urban	201	53.6
	Rural	174	46.4
	Total	375	100.0
Parental Educational	Non formal	81	21.6
Qualification	SSCE	105	28.0
	OND/NCE	139	37.1
	HND/BSC	50	13.3
	Total	375	100.0
Religion	African Traditional Religion	14	3.7
	Christianity	148	39.5
	Islam	213	56.8
	Total	375	100.0

Likewise, the Table 1 showed the environment of the respondents in which those in urban area were 201 (53.6%) while 174 (46.4%) are from rural area. Furthermore, parental educational qualification shows that 81 (21.6%) of the parents have non-formal education, 105 (28%) have School leaving certificate while those with OND/NCE were the majority (139 (37.1%) and 50 (13.3%) have HND/B.Sc. as their qualification. Lastly, religious distribution shows that those that practice African traditional religion stand at 14(3.7%) while 148 (39.5%) of them practice Christianity and 213 (56.8%) of the respondents which is the majority practice Islam.

Answering of Research Question

The research question is: What is the influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area of Kwara State?

Table 2 shows that all the items were agreed to as the influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area of Kwara State since all the items met the mean cut off of 2.50. Average mean of 3.40 realized is a pointer to the fact that child labour and child abuse had influence on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area of Kwara State.

Table 2: Influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout

S/N	Items	SD	Mean*	Remark
1.	Hawking makes feel tired for school activities the next day	.863	3.06	Agreed
2.	The money I get from hawking makes me feel that education is not relevant	.837	3.21	Agreed
3.	Hawking makes me feel that there is no need for me to go to school	.790	3.51	Agreed
4.	I feel too tired when I get back from hawking which makes me feel tired to do my homework.	.786	3.55	Agreed
5.	I see hawking as a source of livelihood as well as going to school	.813	3.46	Agreed
6.	Not having enough food to eat make school look tiring to me	.840	3.43	Agreed
7.	I don't like going to school when there is no enough food to eat.	.906	3.41	Agreed
8.	Eating at the wrong time reduces my concentration in class	.843	3.26	Agreed
9.	Skipping breakfast use to make me feel lazy during class session	.637	3.50	Agreed
10.	Without food I don't concentrate in class	.825	3.33	Agreed
11.	If I am sexually abuse, I won't concentrate in class	1.032	3.00	Agreed
12.	If I am a victim of sexual harassment It will disturb my reasoning which in turn affect my education	1.041	3.21	Agreed
13.	If I am a victim of harassment, I will be shy to go,to school again	.737	3.58	Agreed
14.	If I am a victim of sexual harassment, I will feel intimidated by my school mates.	.728	3.56	Agreed
15.	If I am sexually abuse, I will quit school	.681	3.61	Agreed
16.	If I don't have good school uniform, I would not go to school	.631	3.62	Agreed
17.	If I don't have food to eat it will disturb my concentration	.688	3.54	Agreed
18.	If I don't live in a good leave in a house well ventilated, I would not concentrate in class	.731	3.43	Agreed
19.	If I don't have good dresses, I will be intimidated by my mates,	.850	3.41	Agreed
20.	If I don't have the basic need, I will quit school	.919	3.34	Agreed
	Average Mean		3.40	

*Mean > 2.50 = agreed

Test of Hypotheses

H1: There is no significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State based on religion.

Table 3 shows that F- statistics value of 10.302 was realized alongside corresponding p-value of 0.000 with degree of freedom (2, 372) 374 at 0.05 alpha level. Since p-value (0.000) is lesser than 0.05, the null hypotheses which stated that "there is no significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State based on religion is therefore rejected which implies that there is significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in across religions. Nevertheless, the point of difference will be shown and explained in table 4 below using Duncan post hoc test.

Table 3: ANOVA result of child labour and abuse's influence on girl-child drop out based on religion.

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F	Sig.	Remark
Between Groups	2358.050	2	1179.025	10.302	.000	Significant
Within Groups	42572.926	372	114.443			
Total	44930.976	374				

p<0.05

Table 4: Duncan Post-hoc showing difference in the influence of child labour and abuse across religions

	Religion	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
			1	2
Duncan [a,b]	African Traditional religion	14	63.8571	
	Islam	213	66.1549	66.1549
	Christianity	148		71.0676
	Sig.		.361	.051

Table 4 reveals that African traditional religion and Islam with mean value of 63.86 and 66. 15 respectively fall in group 1 while Islam and Christianity fall in group 2 with 66. 15 and 71.07 as their respective mean values. However, the significant difference exist between Christianity and African traditional religion whereby Christianity has the highest mean score (71) compared to other religions while African traditional religion has the lowest (63).

H2: There is no significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State based on family type.

Table 5 shows that F-statistics value of 4.064 was realized alongside corresponding p-value of 0.018 with degree of freedom (2, 372) 374 at 0.05 alpha level. Since p-value (0.018) is lesser than 0.05, the null hypotheses which stated that "there is no significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State based on family type is therefore rejected which implies that there is significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in across family types. However, the point of difference will be shown and explained in table 6 below using Duncan post hoc test.

Table 5: ANOVA result of child labour and abuse's influence on girl-child drop out based on family type

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F	Sig.	Remark
Between Groups	960.832	2	480.416			
Within Groups	43970.144	372	118.199	4.064	.018	Significant
Total	44930.976	374				

p<0.05

Table 6: Duncan Post-hoc showing difference in the influence of child labour and abuse across family types.

	Family Type	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
			1	2
Duncan[a,b]	Others	18	64.6111	
	Extended	138	66.3623	66.3623
	Nuclear	219		69.3242
	Sig.		.053	

Table 6 reveals that other family type and extended family with mean value of 64.61 and 66.36 respectively are in category 1 while extended family and nuclear family constitute category 2 with 66. 36 and 69.32 as their respective mean values. However, the significant difference exist between Nuclear family and other family type whereby nuclear family has the highest mean score (69) and other family type recorded the lowest (64).

H3: There is no significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State based on environment.

Table 7 shows that t-statistics value of 1.290 was realized alongside corresponding p-value of 0.198 with degree of freedom 373 at 0.05 alpha level. Since p-value (0.198) is greater than 0.05, the null hypotheses which stated that "there is no significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State based on environment is therefore not rejected which implies that there is no significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in across environments.

Table 7: ANOVA result of child labour and abuse's influence on girl-child drop out based on environment

Environment	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t.cal value	df	Sig.	Remark
Urban	201	68.6866	10.90487	1.290	373	.198	Not
Rural	174	67.2241	11.00401				Significant

p>0.05

H4: There is no significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State based on parents' educational qualification.

Table 8 shows that F-statistics value of 1.614 was realized alongside corresponding p-value of 0.186 with degree of freedom (3, 371) 374 at 0.05 alpha level.

Since p-value (0.186) is greater than 0.05, the null hypotheses which stated that "there is no significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State based on parents' educational qualification is therefore not rejected which implies that there is no

Table 8: ANOVA result of child labour and abuse's influence on girl-child drop out based on parents' educational qualification

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F	Sig.	Remark
Between Groups	578.979	3	192.993			Not Significant
Within Groups	44351.997	371	119.547	1.614	.186	
Total	44930.976	374				

p>0.05

significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout across parents' educational qualification

Discussion of Findings

This study revealed that child labour and child abuse had influence on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area of Kwara State.

This is supported by Faruta (2013) who reported that researches have shown that child abuse is one of the many factors that pull students out of school. In the same vein, Lekwa and Anyaogu (2016) reported that parents who could not afford basic needs for their children forced them into hawking which resulted to drop out. Oluwabamide, (2010) who noted that the influence of child labour on girl child education that they end up dropping out of school.

The study as well indicated that there is significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State based on religion.

The study further revealed that there is significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State based on family type.

The study further established that there is no significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State based on environment.

Conclusion

In respect to the findings realized in this study, it is concluded that:

I. Child labour and child abuse influence girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area of Kwara State.

II. There is difference in the influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout depending on religion

III. Family type determines the influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State.

IV. Environmental difference did not determine the influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in Ilorin East Local Government Area, Kwara State.

V. There is no significant influence of child labour and child abuse on girl child dropout in based on parents' educational qualification.

Recommendations

The study therefore in relation to the conclusions made that:

I. The government in conjunction child right organizations should wage war against child labour and abuse among girl child of school going age.

II. Non-governmental organizations should make a reach out to religious leaders of different faith to enlighten the congregations on the consequences of child abuse.

III. Counselors and parents should build resilience across different family types to take into cognizant the act of child abuse among girl child by putting stop to it.

IV. Both rural and urban school teachers and parents should be sensitized towards reporting case of girl-child drop out to the appropriate quarters for quick intervention.

V. Parents that possess low educational qualification should ensure that their wards attain a good educational feat so as to compete with their counterparts with higher qualifications.

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